

III. REMARKS

Claims 1-10 stand rejected. By amendment authorized by this Reply, the recitations of dependent claims 8 and 9 are incorporated in independent claim 1, and claims 8 and 9 have been canceled. Accordingly, claims 1-7 and 10 are currently pending in this application and stand rejected. In addition, the specification and claims are amended to correct a minor typographical error by replacing "1-phenyl-3-parazolidinone" with --1-phenyl-3-pyrazolidinone--. Accordingly, there is no issue of new matter.

IV. OBJECTIONS

The Examiner objects to claims 7 and 9 based on minor typographical errors. Claim 9 is canceled and claim 7 is appropriately corrected by amendment. Accordingly, withdrawal of the objections is requested.

V. THE REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 1-7 and 10 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 over U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0104763 (published Aug. 8, 2002) to Yanada *et al.* ("Yanada"). Firstly, nothing in this Reply should be construed as an admission that Yanada is prior art to this application.

Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this rejection on the grounds that Yanada does not teach each and every limitation of claims 1-7 and 10 as amended herein. On page 4 of the Office Action, the Examiner correctly notes that Yanada does not teach the claim 8 and 9 elements of a satin brightener comprising an aromatic amine, a tertiary amine, or oxidized 1-phenyl-3-pyrazolidenone. Thus, claims 8 and 9 are considered novel over Yanada. By amendment in this Reply, the novel recitations of claims 8 and 9 have been incorporated into claim 1. Accordingly, Yanada does not anticipate claim 1 nor its dependent claims 2-7 and 10, and withdrawal of the 35 U.S.C. 102 rejection over Yanada is respectfully requested.

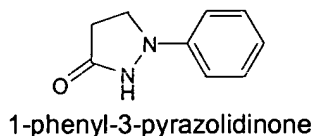
VI. THE REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 8-9 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 over Yanada in combination with U.S. Patent No. 4,981,564 (issued Jan. 1, 1991) to Kroll *et al.* ("Kroll"). In brief, the basis of the Examiner's rejection is the allegation that Kroll motivates one of skill in the art to add an aromatic amine, a tertiary amine, or oxidized 1-phenyl-3-pyrazolidinone to the electroplating solution taught by Yanada.

This rejection is now moot because claims 8 and 9 have been canceled. However, since independent claim 1 is amended to incorporate the recitations of dependent claims 8 and 9, Applicants, in this section, set forth why Kroll neither motivates one of skill in the art to add aromatic amines, tertiary amines, nor oxidized 1-phenyl-3-pyrazolidinone to the electroplating solution taught by Yanada.

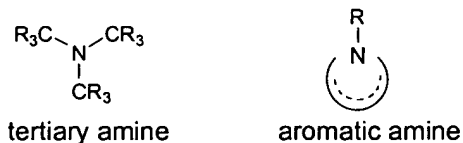
In sum, the Examiner has mistakenly argued that Kroll teaches aromatic amines, tertiary amines, and oxidized 1-phenyl-3-pyrazolidinone as additives. In fact, as explained in more detail below, neither Kroll nor Yanada provides any teaching of aromatic amines, tertiary amines, or oxidized 1-phenyl-3-pyrazolidinone as additives to electroplating solutions.

On page 4 of the Office Action, the Examiner states “[h]owever, Kroll teaches that oxidation of divalent tin in the electroplating bath is reduced by 1-phenyl-3-pyrazolidinone . . . ”. Applicant notes that Kroll column 8, lines 51-61 provides such a teaching. The compound 1-phenyl-3-pyrazolidinone is a pyrazolidinone and has the chemical structure depicted below.



Applicants' claim 1, however, is directed to oxidized 1-phenyl-3-pyrazolidinone, which is a totally different chemical entity than 1-phenyl-3-pyrazolidinone. Neither Kroll nor Yanada teaches oxidized 1-phenyl-3-pyrazolidinone.

Furthermore, Kroll does not teach tertiary amines or aromatic amines. The Examiner appears to rely on the assumption that 1-phenyl-3-pyrazolidinone is an amine. This is incorrect, 1-phenyl-3-pyrazolidinone is neither a tertiary nor an aromatic amine. The compound 1-phenyl-3-pyrazolidinone is a pyrazolidinone. On the other hand, tertiary amines and aromatic amines have the general chemical structures depicted below, wherein R is a carbon radical or hydrogen.



See e.g., J.A. JOULE ET AL., HETEROCYCLIC CHEMISTRY 1-2 (3rd ed. 1995).

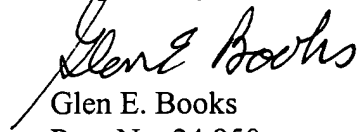
In sum, neither Yanada nor Kroll provides any motivation to use tertiary amines, aromatic amines, or oxidized 1-phenyl-3-pyrazolidinone as a satin brightener as required by Applicants' claims. Accordingly, the combination of Yanada and Kroll does not render

Applicants' claims obvious under 35 U.S.C. 103, and Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to withdraw this rejection.

VII. CONCLUSION

In view of the above amendments and remarks, Applicants have overcome all objections and rejections, and reconsideration and allowance of the claims is requested. A three-month Petition for Extension of Time is included herewith.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Glen E. Books", is written over a horizontal line.

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